

comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. States soon realized it would be impractical to have separate voting systems for Federal and State elections, and subsequently moved to change the law. The 26th Amendment was the fastest yet to be certified, with Ohio's ratification making it official. In July of 1971, less than 100 days after the process began, President Richard M. Nixon officially signed the 26th Amendment into law, officially lowering the voting age to 18.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ed Bonnette today for all that he has done for the First Congressional District of New Jersey and our country. Ed's service is worthy of admiration, and I applaud him for his efforts.

HONORING SOFIA GUZMAN GARCIA

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sofia Guzman Garcia of my hometown of Canutillo, TX, who passed away July 29, 2006, on her 74th birthday.

Sofia Guzman Garcia was born on July 29, 1932, and was a 1950 graduate of El Paso High School. Later, she worked for the Borderland Farmers Cooperative Association for two decades. She was also a dedicated volunteer for numerous community causes and a tireless campaigner for her husband and sons as they sought elected office.

Mrs. Garcia worked on behalf of the people of Canutillo throughout her life, playing a pivotal role in strengthening the Canutillo Independent School District, local churches, and other community institutions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of a great woman, Sofia Guzman Garcia.

TRIBUTE TO THE ENERGY AND MINERALS FIELD INSTITUTE

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Energy and Minerals Field Institute (EMFI), an organization affiliated with the Colorado School of Mines that provides policy makers, elected officials and their staff with direct and in-depth information about energy resources and production in the western United States.

A number of staff in my office have had the opportunity to participate in the informative field tours the EMFI provides. Through the EMFI, they and the many other participants from state and federal agencies, Congressional committees, Native American Tribes, and other offices have had the chance to travel to locations where energy, resources, and minerals are developed, extracted and produced. On such trips, participants have descended into active molybdenum, gold and coal mines, watched oil and gas drill rigs in action, explored wind turbine technological development at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and witnessed new water projects

under construction. The information acquired through direct contact with these activities has greatly enhanced my staff's knowledge of resource development, as well as their understanding of the positive and negative impacts these resources can have on local communities and the nation as a whole.

The professional and knowledgeable staff, including Director Gary Baughman, Tom Sladek, Jim Proud, and other consultants and support personnel, put together outstanding programs and tours year after year. As an added plus, participants are also provided extensive roadside geologic tutorials by Mr. John Rold, former Colorado State Geologist and Director of the Colorado Geologic Survey; educating program participants on everything from rockslides and fractures to the energy industry and anecdotes about life in general.

The Energy and Minerals Field Institute was established in 1978 as the "Energy Field Institute" to create a forum for exploring interactions between regional energy development in the West and federal policies. "Western Energy: Opportunities, Problems, and Policy Issues" was the first field program, cosponsored by the Colorado School of Mines and Resources for the Future. Participants consisted of federal officials from Colorado.

In 1980, a new July program was added, directed toward representatives of the regional and national media. With the inclusion of non-fuel minerals in 1981, the EMFI was renamed to its present title. In 1985, participation in the July program was expanded to include secondary level teachers, business leaders, government personnel, and staff and students from the Colorado School of Mines. This diversity of disciplines and professions created an exciting educational atmosphere in which many perspectives on the various issues were represented.

With the continued success of the traditional "Government Program" in August and the growth of the "Interdisciplinary Program" in July, it was decided in 1985 to make the itineraries of both trips identical. This approach provided similar educational opportunities for all participants and made logistical planning more efficient.

In addition to the summer field sessions, the EMFI also conducted an annual Washington Workshop. This conference was designed to familiarize EMFI alumni and invited guests with topical issues related to Western resource development. The EMFI also published a newsletter entitled "Field Notes" twice each year to keep its alumni and supporters informed of recent events.

However, due to funding difficulties in 1996, the EMFI was forced to discontinue its major summer field programs, the Washington Workshop, and "Field Notes." It continued to conduct customized field programs for corporate clients, specific government organizations, and delegations from other countries.

In 2003, the Colorado Office of Energy Management and Conservation (OEMC) provided funding to reactivate the Colorado Energy Research Institute (CERI), which is administered by the Colorado School of Mines. With funding from CERI, and with in-kind contributions from the Colorado School of Mines, sufficient funding was provided to reestablish the EMFI Field Program.

The small but steady source of grant dollars from CERI and the Colorado School of Mines, as well as additional financial support from

federal agencies, have allowed the EMFI to conduct a single Field Program each summer. It is hoped that the successful conduct of these field programs, coupled with the creation of additional EMFI alumni, will generate sufficient interest and financial support to enable the EMFI to recreate all of its previous outreach programs and become financially independent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the work of the Energy and Minerals Field Institute. The practical knowledge and invaluable experiences gained by program participants will undoubtedly help shape important energy, natural resource, and environmental policy for years to come.

HONORING THE H. LEE MOFFITT CANCER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute as it marks its 20th anniversary of work to treat patients with cancer and to conduct cutting edge research into the causes and cures of this terrible disease.

The Center was established through the vision and tireless work of H. Lee Moffitt, then a member of the Florida House of Representatives. As a cancer survivor himself, he recognized the unmet need for cancer treatment and research in the Tampa Bay area and the entire state of Florida. Five years of hard work by Lee Moffitt to secure the funding for the center led to its groundbreaking in 1983 and the first patient walked through its doors three-and-a-half years later. That patient, David Sheppard, is alive today as a result of the care he received at Moffitt in October 1986.

Today, a staff of more than 3,400 people continues to save lives every day and supports research that one day will unlock the mystery of this disease. They are led by Dr. William S. Dalton, the CEO and Center Director, and Dr. W. Jack Pledger, the Deputy Center Director, who oversee a world class team that collaborates on research projects with facilities all across the world. They receive invaluable support from the Board of Directors and its Chairman Senator CONNIE MACK and the Board of Advisors and its Chairman Sam Donaldson.

Moffitt's stated mission is "To be the leader in scientific discovery and translation into compassionate care, cures, and prevention of cancer for our community and the world." The center does that by offering 14 patient care programs in a facility designated a prestigious Comprehensive Cancer Center by the National Cancer Institute.

The center, now almost five times the size of the original facility, also houses state-of-the-art labs that allow researchers to delve into the science of cancer, right down to the genomic level. As a result, the doctors and staff are learning to treat cancer on a patient-by-patient basis by determining the best course of treatment for each patient based on their genetic makeup.

The H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute is not only a superb medical